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Published in:
Microbiology resource announcements

DOI:
[10.1128/MRA.01567-19](https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.01567-19)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2020

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Meher, A., Guha, H., Pemmadi, R. V., Akram, S., Faruquee, H. M., Arya, R., Ghosh, H., Nikam, C., Saha, S., Das, R., Dasgupta, A., Goswami, B., Gupta, D., Das, A., & Nanda, R. K. (2020). Whole-Genome Sequence of Drug-Resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis Strain S7, Isolated from a Patient with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. *Microbiology resource announcements*, 9(17), [e01567-19].
<https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.01567-19>

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Whole-Genome Sequence of Drug-Resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Strain S7, Isolated from a Patient with Pulmonary Tuberculosis

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ABSTRACT Over the past decades, drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains have presented a significant challenge, with inadequate diagnosis of tuberculosis (TB) cases. Here, we report the draft whole-genome sequence of drug-resistant *M. tuberculosis* strain S7, which was isolated from a patient from Tripura, India, who was diagnosed with pulmonary TB.

The worldwide emergence and spread of tuberculosis (TB) cases resistant to the available anti-TB drugs pose serious public health threats. In particular, India accounts for the greatest number of TB cases, nearly one-fourth of the total global TB burden, with an equivalent share of drug-resistant TB cases (1, 2).

Here, we report the whole-genome sequence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strain S7, which was isolated from a patient from Tripura, India, who was diagnosed with pulmonary TB. The sputum sample was processed and cultured at 37°C in a mycobacterial growth indicator tube (MGIT) with polymyxin B-amphotericin-nalidixic acid-trimethoprim-azlocillin (PANTA) supplement. The drug susceptibility test (DST) results revealed resistance to the anti-TB drugs isoniazid (0.1 µg/ml) and clofazimine (0.5 µg/ml).

Study protocols adopted in this study were approved by the human ethics committees of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (New Delhi, India) (protocol ICGEB/IEC/2017/07) and Agartala Government Medical College (Agartala, India) (protocol F.4[6-9]/AGMC/Academic/IEC Committee/2015/8965, dated 25 April 2018). After receiving an informed signed consent form to participate in this study, subjects were recruited at Agartala Government Medical College.

An aliquot from the MGIT was transferred into 7H9 medium with Middlebrook oleic acid-albumin-dextrose-catalase (OADC) growth supplement (10%) and grown at 37°C in a shaking incubator. The genomic DNA was extracted from the exponentially growing *M. tuberculosis* S7 culture (optical density at 600 nm, 1.0) following the protocol reported by Warren et al. (3). Sequencing was performed on a HiSeq 4000 system

Citation Meher A, Guha H, Pemmadi RV, Akram S, Faruquee HM, Arya R, Ghosh H, Nikam C, Saha S, Das R, Dasgupta A, Goswami B, Gupta D, Das A, Nanda RK. 2020. Whole-genome sequence of drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strain S7, isolated from a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. Microbiol Resour Announc 9:e01567-19. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.01567-19>.

Editor Vincent Bruno, University of Maryland School of Medicine

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Received 30 December 2019

Accepted 5 April 2020

Published 23 April 2020

(Illumina, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA) using the TruSeq SBS v3 reagent kit (2×150 bp) for library preparation. The quality of Illumina raw reads was checked using fastp v0.20.0 (4), which indicated that the sequencing coverage was $100\times$. After filtering, a total of 24,624,392 reads, with 93.44% of bases with a quality score above Q30, were found. The *de novo* genome assembly was performed using SPAdes v3.13.2 (5), and the assembly quality was assessed using QUAST v5.0.2 (6). The assembly comprised 206 contigs (81 contigs of ≥ 500 bp), with a total length of 4,401,606 bp, an N_{50} value of 129,971 bp, and an average GC content of 65.6%. Raw assembled contigs were aligned against the reference genome H37Rv (GenBank accession number [NC_000962.3](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/NC_000962.3)) using Mauve version snapshot 2015-02-13 (7), resulting in a total of 57 locally colinear blocks, 1,089 single-nucleotide polymorphisms, and 179 gaps in the assembly. Genome annotation was performed using Prokka v1.14.0, with default parameter settings (8). A total of 4,044 coding sequences, 53 tRNAs, and 3 rRNAs were predicted. Default parameters were used for all software unless otherwise noted.

Species identification and drug resistance prediction were performed with Mykrobe v0.7.0 (9), and the strain was identified to be of European-American lineage. A predicted mutation from C to T in the *fabG1* gene, at position 1673425 of the reference genome, was annotated for isoniazid resistance, which confirms our DST results. ResFinder v3.2 (10) predicted two antimicrobial resistance genes, namely, *aac(2')-Ic* and *erm(37)*, which are involved in aminoglycoside and macrolide resistance, respectively. Additionally, unknown mutations were identified in *gyrA* (p.E21Q, p.S95T, and p.G668D) and *ethR* (p.A9T) genes in *M. tuberculosis* S7. None of the aforementioned tools used for drug resistance prediction identified genes responsible for clofazimine resistance. The availability of high-quality genome data for the *M. tuberculosis* S7 strain will serve as a valuable resource for comparative studies on the epidemiology of globally emerging drug-resistant TB.

Data availability. The raw reads of the whole-genome sequence of *M. tuberculosis* S7 were submitted to the SRA under accession number [SRR10695721](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRR10695721). The GenBank accession number is [WUJD000000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/WUJD000000000).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was supported by the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India (grant BT/PR23238/NER/95/636/2017 to A. Dasgupta, B. Goswami, D. Gupta, A. Das, and R. K. Nanda).

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